

# THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME 1.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

NUMBER 15.

## THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY  
BARNES & ANGEL.

Office over H. Griffin's Store, Washington Street.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.

Taken at the office, or forwarded by Mail, \$1.00.

Delivered by the Carrier in the Village, 1.50.

One shilling in addition to the above will be charged for every three months that payment is delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, (12 lines or less), first insertion, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Legal advertisements at the rates prescribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements as follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00. 1 square 1 year, \$5.00.

1 " 3 " 2.00. 1 column 1 " 20.00.

1 " 6 " 3.00. 1 " 1 month, 5.00.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written or verbal directions, will be published until ordered out, and charged for. When a postponement is added to an advertisement, the whole will be charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive attention, must be addressed to the publishers—post paid.

Particular attention given to Blank Printing. Most kinds of Blanks in use, will be kept constantly on hand.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1851.

FERRY & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Medicines—also manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Lumber. Water Street, Grand Haven.  
Wm. M. FERRY, JR.  
THOS. W. FERRY.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, will attend promptly to collecting and all other professional business entrusted to his care. Office over H. Griffin's Store, opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Muskegon, Michigan.

C. B. ALBEE, Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Flour and Salt constantly on hand. Store, corner Washington and Water streets, Grand Haven, Mich.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS, Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, also Agent for the Steamer Algoma. Store House at Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.

BALL & MARTIN, Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Grand Rapids, Mich.

GILBERT & CO., Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Lumber, Shingles, Staves &c., &c. Grand Haven, Michigan.

F. B. GILBERT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery and Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Groceries, Provisions and Ship Stores. Grand Haven, Michigan.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Dealer in Staple and fancy Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints and Oils, and Provisions. Also, Lumber, Shingles, &c., &c. Opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven, Michigan.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forwarding and Commission merchants; general dealers in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, grain and provisions; manufacturers and dealers wholesale and retail in all kinds of lumber, at Mill Point, Mich.

L. M. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c. At the Post Office, corner of Park and Barber streets, Mill Point, Mich.

H. D. C. TUTTLE, M. D. Office, adjoining Wm. M. Ferry's Store, Water street, Grand Haven, Michigan.

STEPHEN MONROE, Physician and Surgeon. Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop. Washington Street, Grand Haven.

LEVI SHACKLETON, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.—First door above H. Pennoyer's. Washington Street, Grand Haven, Michigan.

SIMON SIMENOE, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions. Washington Street, second door East of the Ottawa House.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By HENRY PENNOYER. The proprietor has the past Spring newly fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and feels confident visitors will find the House to compare favorably with the best in the State.

WILLIAM TELL HOTEL, By HARRY EATON. Pleasantly situated with excellent rooms well furnished, and the table abundantly supplied with the luxuries and substantial of life.

JAMES PATTERSON, Painter and Glazier. House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting done at Grand Haven. All orders will be promptly attended to, by leaving word at this office. Shop at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WILLIAM OREL, Boot and Shoemaker.—Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, and all orders promptly attended to. Washington street, Grand Haven, Michigan.

A. H. VREDENBURG, Boot and Shoemaker. Shop over Wm. M. Ferry's store, Water street.

CHARLES W. HATHAWAY, Blacksmith. All kinds of work in my line done with neatness and dispatch at my shop. Mill Point, Michigan.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on Washington Street, first door west of H. Griffin's Store.

GROSVENOR REED, Prosecuting Attorney for Ottawa County. Residence at Charleston Landing, Allendale, Ottawa County, Mich.

HOYT G. POST, Clerk of Ottawa County. Office over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Washington House.

WILLIAM N. ANGEL, Register of Deeds, and Notary Public for Ottawa County. Office over H. Griffin's store, Washington street, opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven.

HENRY PENNOYER, Treasurer of Ottawa County. Office over H. Griffin's Store, opposite the Washington House.

ASA A. SCOTT, Sheriff of Ottawa County.—Office over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Washington House.

J. O. O. F. Regular meetings of Ottawa Lodge No. 46, is held every Wednesday evening, at their Lodge Room in the Attic of the Washington House. Members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Mich.

## From the Commercial Advertiser.

### THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.

There is a spot beyond the ocean's wave,  
On which mine eye may never rest,  
Which covers all that hope to me e'er gave,  
And hides the sun-light from my breast.

There nought exists, to tell the stranger's eye,  
If e'er the form now sleeping there,  
A tear was ever shed, or breathed a sigh,  
Or ever rose to heaven a prayer.

No marble stone, to tell the age or name,  
Of him who sleeps beneath that clod,  
Whether his life was spent in quest of fame,  
Or in the service of his God.

For when he laid him down in dreamless sleep  
No one he loved on earth was near;  
Not one of those stood by his bed to weep,  
Or his departing spirit cheer.

Tho' they laid him there in a tearful grave,  
Far, far from the home of his youth,  
There was a faithful eye beyond the wave,  
That wept long in its deep love's truth.

Tho' many a winter's snow has melted there,  
And summer flowers have bloomed and fell,  
Yet shall I in my heart his image bear,  
Till lost by time's departing knell.

When the trump shall wake the sleeping dead,  
That lonely grave shall hear the sound,  
And yield its tenant from his lowly bed,  
The lost on earth in heaven are found.

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Soon after the appearance of "The Last of the Mohicans," in 1826, Mr. Cooper sailed for Europe, where he remained for several years.—During this time he wrote several of his most successful works, including "The Bravo," "The Red Rover," and "The Prairie," and soon established a reputation, which, with the robust qualities of his personal character and the dignified frankness of his manner, made him a welcome visitant in the most distinguished European circles.

His most valuable productions after his return to the United States, are "The Pathfinder," "The Destroyer," "The Two Admirals," and "Wing and Wing," all of which display his remarkable power of invention, his bold conceptions of character, and his rare mastery of graphic and impressive portraiture. His more recent performances, in which he endeavors to use the novel as a vehicle for political declamation are wholly unworthy of his name, and will only leave a blot on the memory of his genius. Their general style is forced, artificial, and often repulsive; with little grace of expression, and no dramatic vigor of plot; showing the exaggerations of a morbid fancy rather than the healthy action of a fertile imagination; and steeped deep in the bitter prejudices of a partizan, with whom passion gave the law to reason. In this sphere of composition, it is most charitable to believe that Mr. Cooper was out of his element. We certainly find his better self, and we hope, his truer self, in his earlier productions, which are redolent with the bracing atmosphere of the forest and the ocean, and which breathe a spirit of trust in humanity and reverence for the instincts of the universal heart. Desitute of the wisdom suggested by calm and unimpassioned contemplation, remarkably deficient in the power of consecutive reasoning, with no sense of the fine and subtle discriminations which are usually essential to the detection of truth, Mr. Cooper should never have forsaken his peculiar province of fictitious creation, to assume the office of a didactic writer on questions of ethics and politics, and his failure in this attempt was made more conspicuous by the brilliancy of his achievements in a more congenial sphere. It is painful to observe such utter worthlessness of endeavor in a man whose ability had raised him to an eminence, which the most aspiring might envy.

But now that his name is entrusted to the impartial keeping of time, and submitted to the stern ordeal of collective opinion, we may easily foresee that the dross which had mixed itself with the happier elements of his genius will pass into oblivion, and his record will remain in brightness and purity among the rich and gifted minds, of which humanity gratefully cherishes the memorial.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

FOUR FUNNY FELLOWS.—Theodore Cibber in company with three others made an excursion. Theodore had a false set of teeth—a second a glass eye—a third a cork leg—but the fourth had nothing in particular except a funny way of shaking his head.

They traveled in a post coach, and while on the first stage, after each had made merry with his neighbors infirmity, they agreed at each halting place to affect the same singularity.—When they came to breakfast they were all at a squint—and language cannot express how admirably they squinted—for they all went a degree beyond the superlative. At dinner they all appeared to have a cork leg, and their stumping about made more diversion than they had at breakfast. At tea they were all deaf, but at supper, which was at the "Ship" at Dover, each man resumed his character, the better to play his part in the farce they had concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibber cried out to the waiter:

"Here you fellow! Take out my teeth."

"Teeth, sir!" said the man.

"Ay, teeth sir. Unscrew that wire and they will come out together."

After some hesitation the man done as he was ordered. This was no sooner done than another called out:

"Here, you! Take out my eye."

"Sir," said the waiter, "your eye?"

"Yes my eye. Come here, you stupid dog, pull up that eyelid, and it will come out as easy as possible."

This done, the third cried out:

"Here, you rascal! Take off my leg."

This he done with less reluctance, being before apprised that it was cork, and also conceiving that it would be his last job. He however was mistaken; the fourth watched his opportunity, and whilst the frightened waiter was surveying with rueful countenance, the eye, teeth, and leg lying on the table, cried in a frightful hollow voice:

"Come here, sir! Take off my head."

Turning around and seeing the man's head shaking like that of a mandarin upon a chimney-piece, he darted out of the room; and after tumbling down stairs, he ran madly out of the house as if terrified out of his senses.

"Got a paper to spare?"

"Yes, sir, here's one of our last. Would you like to subscribe, sir, and have it come to you regularly?"

"I would—but I am too poor."

That man has just returned from the circus—cost fifty cents; lost time upon his farm, fifty cents; whiskey, judging from the smell, at least fifty cents; amounting to one dollar and fifty cents, enough to pay for the Commercial Advertiser one year, actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it! [Com. Adv.]

CHURCH COUGHING.—N. P. Willis is authority for the following: It may be true, but—"It was here—in the church of St. Nicholas—by the way, that I became aware of a sensible German custom—that of concentrating the coughing and nose blowing during the service time. The clergyman stops at different periods of his discourse, steps back from his pulpit, and blows his nose. The entire congregation imitate his example, and disturb the service at no other time."

The Railroad prisoners were taken to Jackson this morning in irons; on a special train.

## DECISIVE BATTLES.

The Decisive Battles of the World, those of which, to use Hallam's words, "a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," are numbered as fifteen by Professor Creasy, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subject of two volumes by him, just from Bentley's press. These battles are:—

1. The Battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C. in which the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back a tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The Battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the West of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The Battle of Arbela, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by the defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization produced an effect which as yet may be traced there.

4. The Battle of Metaurus, fought 207 B. C., in which the Romans under Consul Nero defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A. D. 9, over the Roman legions under Varus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, in which Aetius defeated Attila the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The Battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mahomedan yoke from Europe.

8. The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066 in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation which now is dominant in the world.

9. The Battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated and the independence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII, by Peter the Great at Pultowa, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The Battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne, and which decided the fate of the American Revolutionists, by making France their ally, and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental Allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French Revolutionary army.

15. The Battle of Waterloo A. D. 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition. [Cour. and Inq.]

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.—During a lecture on Popular Education, recently delivered, Governor Briggs related the following impressive incident:

Twelve or fifteen years ago, I left Washington three or four weeks during the spring.—While at home I possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy twelve years of age in Europe: says she, "I would rather see you laid in your grave than that you should grow up a profane and graceless boy."

After returning to Washington, I went over to Mr. Adams' seat one day and said to him: "Mr. Adams, I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" said he.

I replied, "I have been reading the letters of your mother!"

If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said,

"Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

Oh, what a testimony was that from this venerable man to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the scenes of his manhood. "All that is good in me I owe to my mother." Mothers think of this when your bright eyed little boy is about you. Mothers make the first impression upon their children, and those impressions will be the last to be effaced.

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail on the head and clinch it:

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak, under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

Sitting to sew by candle light by a table with a dark cloth on it is injurious to the eye-sight. When no other remedy presents itself, put a sheet of white paper before you.

If you would enjoy luxuries, use them sparingly. It is being deprived of pleasures for a season gives it a sweeter relish when obtained.

There is an old bachelor, somewhere out West, who says, "He hardly ever saw a marriage notice without a mistake (miss-take) in it."

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.—In our humble opinion, there is no one thing that will lead more directly to prosperity, with a man of business, than promptness and punctuality in meeting all engagements. Such a man will always command the aid and assistance of every one who knows him, because every one knows where to find him, and that dependence can be placed on what he says. But who wants to grant accommodation to a man who is reckless of his word! No one! With a trifling assistance from a friend, a man can often take advantage of circumstances which will put money into his pockets. But those who are known to be careless and indifferent about the principle of punctuality when it concerns little things, will find it very difficult to obtain that trifling assistance. He may run round from one man to another, to obtain the loan of five or ten dollars for one or two days, and find his application rejected, while he is turned off with some trivial excuse; when the very first one to whom he applied could have accommodated him just as well as not, and would have done so, had not his past conduct proved that there was no certainty of his meeting his engagements. Thus he loses his time, and loses the value of a friend in need, all through his own fault. A man too, whose word can be relied on in respect to the quality and property of his goods, will never lack for customers.—Every one who has traded with him, and found him worthy of confidence, becomes an advertisement to others to give him their patronage.—Others may resort to the tricks in trade, and make a noise and bustle in the world for awhile, and in this way they may appear to prosper for a time. But the most noisy streams are not always the deepest, they usually will run dry the soonest. So in business; the less pretending, but honest and punctual man, will prosper in the end, and nine cases out of ten, more than those who try to get along faster by being inattentive to their engagements.

HISTORY OF ALCOHOL.—Alcohol was invented 950 years ago, by the son of a strange woman, Hagar, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves, that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent, that the retailers of intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places, informing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on.

In the 16th century distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States was then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life, was among the laborers in the Hungarian mines, in the 15th century. In 1651 it was used by the English soldiers as a cordial. The Alcohol in Europe was made of grapes, and sold in Italy and Spain as a medicine. The Genoese afterwards made it from grain and sold it as a medicine in bottles, under the name of the Water of Life. Until the 16th century it had only been kept by apothecaries as medicine. During the reign of Henry VII, brandy was unknown to Ireland, and soon its alarming effects induced the government to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture.

About 120 years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness and made men fearless on the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign specific. Such is a brief sketch of the introduction of alcohol into society as a beverage. The History of it is written in the wretchedness, the tears, the groans of poverty, and murder of thousands. It has marched through the land with the tread of a giant, leaving the impress of his footsteps in the bones, sinews, and life blood of the people.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE.—Our senses are educated by use. The experienced sailor will not only see a ship in the haze of the distant horizon, where the landsman recognizes nothing, but he will tell to what class of ships it belongs. The intellect is educated by use, and the experienced thinker will recognize relations and analogies where, to the uneducated mind, there is nothing but confusion. Our moral perceptions are educated by use. He whose moral nature is kept alive by looking always to moral relations, and by fidelity to moral convictions, recognizes, as by instinct, a decided right or wrong in the actions which in others seem wholly indifferent, and through this moral intuition he is fitted to pass judgment on the final result of such actions. So our religious nature is educated by use. Habits of prayer, of devout meditation, of referring all things in our devotions to the will of God, habits of communion with Christ till his words have become spirit and life to us, and our thoughts move in unison with his, must quicken our spiritual perceptions, deepen our religious consciousness, and give to us the power of recognizing as realities spiritual objects and relations of which others are, and from their want of religious culture must be entirely ignorant. Through this christian culture, the education of our highest faculties by intercourse with the highest subjects which they can act upon, are we to enter into our highest life, and experience the purest joy that the soul can know. We can not open our hearts in prayer with intense yearning for intercourse with God without some accession of spiritual life and peace, and we cannot through the day carry out the experience of that moment without having it in some measure confirmed and established within us a permanent part of our religious being. So should we go on, growing always in our spiritual gifts and perceptions, till our highest experience on earth is a foretaste of heaven.

The pleasure travel at the Niagara Falls is off at the approach of autumn. The number of visitors during the season has been 80,000 being an increase of 15, to 20 per cent over last.

The Governor of Cuba, declines to receive Commissioner